America's Only Monthly Revisionist Newsletter

Smith's Report

ON THE HOLOCAUST CONTROVERSY

Number 77 WWW.CODOH.ORG February 2001

A WATERSHED FOR THE HOLOCAUST STORY?

George Brewer

Early in January the Holocaust appeared to have reached a low ebb in public consciousness. However, in the past few weeks there have been several highly charged references to the subject in the media, and a close analysis of these indicate that the argument, although still fraught with difficulty, is starting to turn to the advantage of revisionism.

The majority of these public indications seem to have flowed out of the International Holocaust Day celebrations of January 27, 2001, but some appear to have been fortuitous. For example, Ex-President Clinton's pardon, on his last day in office, of a wealthy Jewish fugitive of justice raised the specter of inappropriate Jewish influence in American politics, but the timing was coincidental. The murder of two German professors at Dartmouth on the morning of International Holocaust Day also appeared unrelated, but the authorities, pointedly, did not dismiss a possible connection. On the other hand, Norman Finkelstein's arrival in Germany and Austria to promote the German translation of *The Holocaust Industry* appears to have been timed to coincide with the festivities. So was the Holocaust miniseries *Haven*, as well as the carefully orchestrated book publication and suit filing that raised the issue of IBM's "complicity in the Holocaust."

These last issues deserve treatment on their own, but it suffices to say here that while Finkelstein's promotional tour was a rousing success, leading to wide publicity of essentially revisionist attitudes toward the Holocaust, the TV miniseries and the IBM expose both failed miserably. While these help to argue that a sea change in Holocaust attitudes is beginning to take place, it is worthwhile to keep in mind the centrality of the Holocaust holiday.

Continued on Page 3

LETTERS

[Henry Fenton, a Catholic revisionist and academic, is one of **SR's** *readers. He proposes that like-minded Catholics attempt to organize in some way. Their association's identity would be separate from that of CODOH. He has submitted the following statement.]*

Many groups and nations suffered during World War II, but the media are interested in only one, the ordeal suffered by the Jews, referred to as the "Holocaust."

One of the principal media themes of our day, the "Holocaust" is loaded with anti-Catholic bias. Elie Wiesel, backed by his mentor Abe Rosenthal, an editor at the *New York Times*, institutionalized the term in its present sense in the pages of that paper in 1967. Wiesel and the *NY Times* did this for two reasons: as an alibi and smokescreen for the recent Zionist conquest and occupation of another people's land, and as an expression of their own deeply felt hatred for the Catholic Church.

Wiesel made it clear in the pages of the *NY Times* that the new word deliberately excluded Catholics from a comparable suffering during World War II. Until that time, Catholics and Jews had shared victimhood in media and in scholarly accounts of the war, as well as at Nuremberg. But Wiesel made it clear that Catholics were henceforth to be considered primarily as killers and aggressors.

At that time, liberals were taking over the Catholic Church in the wake of Vatican II. Many of them had already been angry with Pius XII even before Vatican II. His cult of Mary, his crackdown on modernist theologians, and any number of other offenses, real or imagined, had made the saintly Pontiff into a convenient punching bag. Thus, when Wiesel began reproaching Pius XII for his supposed "silence" during the "Holocaust," Catholic liberals jumped on the bandwagon.

In what is still a Protestant country where, for many, Jews are the sacred remnant of the Chosen People, here was a way for certain prominent members of the Catholic intelligentsia to prove their political pedigree to the U.S. Establishment. They embraced Elie Wiesel and his campaign to trash the memory of Pope Pius XII, without realizing what this would lead to. Since the late 1960s, Wiesel has been showered with honorary degrees and other tokens of affection from scores of Catholic institutions. This, despite the fact that he preaches a message of undiluted hatred for the traditional Catholic Church. In the intervening decades, any number of hacks have been hired by the managers of the Holocaust Industry to echo Wiesel's lament of papal "silence."

What would Catholic revisionists hope to accomplish? At this time, I have no clear program in view, other than to begin to bring like-minded people together and to see what happens. The Catholic press, echoing timid and poorly informed bishops, is one area where more balanced commentary about the "Holocaust" is needed. One thing that is certain is that those Catholic revisionists (how many of you are there?) can do nothing in isolation. We need to begin to form coalitions and act in a concerted manner.

Those of you who are Catholic revisionists and are interested in exploring the possibilities of concerted action should contact Bradley and he will forward your names to me.

Henry Fenton

John Sack's article on the IHR conference is a good example of what comes from trying to "build bridges" to well meaning Jews. Sack simply will not address the substance of revisionist arguments. He begins with the unquestionable assumption that "six million" Jews died in purported Nazi "gas chambers" and then willfully tries to pass off all the key evidence against that assumption.

Thus, Sack will not admit that there were no "gas chambers" at Auschwitz. As to why the "eyewitness" accounts at Auschwitz are any more believable than the now discredited accounts of "gas chambers" at Dachau, Mauthausen and other camps, Sack does not say. Sack makes much of the absence of holes in the roofs of the Auschwitz morgues as though (as David Irving contended) the whole issue rests on that detail. Sack says nothing about the much more basic fact (attested to by Fred Leuchter, Walter Luftl and Germar Rudolf) that all of these morgues lack the essential elements of proper gas chamber design.

The editors of *Esquire* magazine think it perfectly proper to let John Sack mock the mentality and standard of living of Chuck Provan. They have no problem with quoting the trial judge who denounced David Irving as a bigot and anti-Semite. Yet when it comes to quoting the Auschwitz death records which show only 74,000 total deaths at the camp from causes which have nothing to do with "gassing" both Esquire and John Sack are one in the reticence.

John Sack is a "righteous Jew" who will admit that his fellow Jews committed atrocities against Germans in post war communist Poland. Sack will even admit that official Jewish organizations such as the World Jewish Congress and Mr. Edgar Bronfman can be as bigoted as any German Nazi. But Sack never has and never will budge from his absolute devotion to the legend of millions of Jews exterminated during WWII by technologically impossible methods. That admission would give the anti-semites a weapon no Jewish defense organization could possibly defeat in open debate.

I appreciate your brand of revisionism i.e. lack of anti's etc. Will I pay to proof read your new book? Yes, I'm sending for two copies. My friend is not a revisionist, but is interested in the cause and I'm sending him a copy. He is a graduate of M.I.T., a member of Mensa, and a "professional" proofreader. I phoned him this AM and he is interested in seeing what you have.

Your article "Hard to know what's right and wrong" is too politically correct, but on the correct tack. There is certainly a connection between Hitler, revisionism, Israel and the WTO. Hitler saw what was coming and tried to stop it. Revisionists are trying to stop it. Nevertheless, the world is being taken over by American/Israeli military/Industrial complex. It's a very complicated situation, which suggests a wold dominated by a few.

DW, Washington.

(Continued from page 1)

International Holocaust Day

Last year about this time, in what appeared to be a strategic PR stunt, a number of European and American political and academic leaders met in Sweden to discuss the Holocaust and announce once more to a weary world, "Never Again!" The meeting, which just happened to coincide with some of the most dramatic days of the Irving v. Lipstadt libel trial, banged the politically correct drum for inclusiveness and multi-culturalism, the watchwords not of tolerance but of the gradual Balkanization of Europe, if not North America as well.

As might be expected, all of the world leaders in attendance made the appropriate gestures. There were calls for more education. There were calls for more reparations to Jewish and non-Jewish victims of German aggression in World War Two. There were even calls for more abject apologies to the Jewish people, and a number of the politicians present shamelessly complied.

The most contentious item on the menu was the need to tighten the legislation that would outlaw Holocaust revisionism, or "Holocaust denial." This was of course particularly pressing since David Irving was using the occasion of his trial to raise all kinds of uncomfortable questions about the reality of the story that has been repeated endlessly in Western media for the past fifty years. However, the British were disinclined to follow the lead for censorship, and announced instead an alternative plan: to establish a national Holocaust Memorial Day on the British calendar, on January 27, the anniversary of the liberation of Auschwitz.

Of course, this did not take anyone by surprise. The ability of the British Prime Minister, Tony Blair, to debase himself and his country to secure a little extra political leverage for his party had been remarked even as far back as his initial campaign for office in 1996-97. Indeed, the idea for the British Holocaust Memorial Day had already been floated for a couple of years, leading many to speculate how it would be carried out: solemn strokes from Big Ben while traffic came to a standstill in Piccadilly Circus? The lighting of an eternal flame in the courtyard of Buckingham Palace? A procession of flagellants in hair shirts, led by Her Majesty, the Queen?

In the event, the Holocaust memorial in Britain was a far less spectacular affair, although it lacked nothing in loss of dignity. Missing theatrics, it compensated by stressing, as only Britons can, the fundamental phoniness of the entire charade. The ceremonies consisted mostly of Blair and other leading British political hacks engaging in "readings" and "recitals" aided, appropriately enough, by one self-admitted actor. As for the Queen, it was announced a few days before the ceremonies that she was accustomed to vacationing until February, and would not change her routine.

Even while the ceremony played out to its anticlimactic end, the British press was full of criticism of the enterprise. As one might expect, there were a number who were a little unclear why it was necessary to devote a day in the British calendar to commemorating an event that took place in another country. Some took swipes at the Holocaust museum in Washington, DC, wondering how Americans would feel if the Germans opened up a museum commemorating American Slavery in Berlin. (Indeed, Norman Finkelstein would repeat the rather subversive suggestion in Germany himself a few days later.) Even some staunch Holocaust believers in Britain questioned the effect of reducing a national tragedy for the Jewish people to a billboard slogan for international repentance.

The British event was timed to coincide with a number of other festivities, more or less manufactured for the occasion. For example, it was announced that Steven Spielberg was to be knighted in a ceremony to take place two days after the memorial day, and the day was marked both before and after with several announcements concerning discovered artworks, discussions of reparations, potential indictments against elderly men for alleged crimes, and so on.

While the British memorial received the most publicity, it coincided with a number of other gestures that took place worldwide. In America, there were the usual television and newspaper features on the Holocaust, and in the *New York Times* an impassioned review of a "new" five-volume study that once again sought to prove the conventional Holocaust story beyond a shadow of a doubt. The fact that the bulky set of volumes contained nothing new, and were in fact little more than a vanity publication of the US Holocaust Museum, funded by the US taxpayer, somehow escaped the reviewer. There were other gestures as well: perhaps even Bill Clinton's eleventh hour pardons, featuring a number of Jewish criminals and financial swindlers, constituted the outgoing president's attempt to personally atone for the Holocaust.

An odd review of an odd book.

For us, the most interesting phenomenon was the review in the *New York Times* of a new book by the Israeli historian Yehuda Bauer, entitled "Rethinking the Holocaust." The book belies its title by being mostly a rehash of articles Bauer has scribbled over the past decade, but the most fascinating reading comes in the first chapter, written to lead off this book.

For example, Bauer spends an inordinate amount of time in the first chapter setting forth his own liberal credentials, and makes a number of arguments—for example, concerning the fundamental sameness of all human suffering—that revisionists have been making for years. On the other hand, Bauer also uses this chapter to set forth his definition of "Holocaust," which we read with mounting interest. Bearing in mind the crabbed definition that was used against David Irving and is routinely employed against other revisionists, the definition that insists that the Holocaust was "the systematic, state-sponsored attempt to exterminate the Jewish people, which involved the killing of six million people, many in gas chambers."

Surprisingly, Bauer avoids specificity in his definition -- no six million, and no gas chambers. Still, Bauer manages to insist that there is "genocide" -- which involves the killing of some members of a group in the course of destroying them -- and then there is "Holocaust" -- which he differentiates thus:

> *To make this as simple as possible, I would suggest retaining the term genocide for "partial" murder and the term Holocaust for total destruction. I will argue that Holocaust can be used in two ways: to describe what happened to the Jews at Nazi hands and to describe what might happen to others if the Holocaust of the Jewish people becomes a precedent for similar actions.*

To an extent, what Bauer is doing here is simply to claim the standard party line: what happened to the Jews was absolutely unique, uniquely evil, and so on. On the other hand, Bauer then goes on to make a concession that revisionists should note:

> *Whichever way 'Holocaust' is used, it and 'genocide' are clearly connected; they belong to the same species of human action, and the differences between them remain to be seen, beyond the obvious one of partial versus total destruction.*

In other words, Bauer is allowing -- just barely -- recognition that other mass persecutions are similar to what happened to the Jews. That is frankly a step forward for a mainstream professor, particularly one active in Israel. To be sure, the distinction between "partial versus total destruction" is by no means "obvious."

A further concession comes when Bauer invokes Saul Friedlander, who Bauer gratuitously calls "brilliant", which means that what he is about to quote Friedlander on is not only true, but very true, but that he, Bauer, hasn't the temerity to say it himself:

> *In a brilliant statement (in Jerusalem, on December 24, 1997), in the course of a discussion of his latest book, Saul Friedländer explained that the Holocaust presents problems that have so far not been solved. In the past he himself had used the expression "the unease of the historian." He did not mean that these problems can not ultimately be understood, but that tremendous difficulties stand in the way of understanding them. He did not want to imply a mystical interpretation of the Holocaust events; but because convincing explanations are still unavailable or are being argued about, he wanted to avoid what he called "closure" of the argument, as though we historians had found satisfactory answers to our questions. He advocated a certain open-endedness whenever we put forward our views: we might, he implied, be wrong -- there is nothing terrible about that -- and, in any case, others will come along and present new findings and insights.*

The first thing one notices about this is the amusing circumspection of prose is: What problems? *What* tremendous difficulties? Of course, Bauer does not say, and cannot say, that the problems and difficulties surround the traditional story of extermination camps in which, allegedly, millions of human beings disappeared.

Yet underneath the typical curlicues of academic speech we find another concession: there are important open questions, apparently several, and these haven't yet been completely answered, and "we might be wrong", not only "might be wrong" but "there is nothing terrible" about being wrong. This is the kind of thing someone says when he knows he is wrong. It sounds to us like Bauer is having a late, somewhat timid, conversion to revisionism.

France: Once Again, The Garden of Revisionism

While the flat British festivities and the convoluted writings of an Israeli professor may be said to be harbingers of a change in attitude, the fact remains that the most fertile ground for revisionism continues to be France, where a number of statements made in the media indicated that revisionism, long cultivated by Dr. Faurisson, is beginning to bear fruit in the land of Voltaire.

The first of these statements was made by Jacques Mandelbaum in an article in a leading French daily to correspond with the Holocaust Day celebrations. He wrote, among other things:

> *The photographic exhibit "Memory of the camps" now taking place at the Sully Hotel, raises [...] the question of the role and use of images in the process of recalling an especially grim era in the history of the Western world. [...] Pictures taken (during the liberation of the camps) were used in ways that were often historically problematical, from the very first newspaper photos and newsreels to the [now] famous documentary films, such as Alain Resnais's memorable Night and Fog (1956). [...] All the well-known images employed in the portrayal of this crime are, if not fakes, at the very least inappropriate. [...] Aerial photos of a [concentration] camp taken from an altitude of 7,000 meters, on April 4, 1944, by American reconnaissance planes, where the readers can make out all the mundane details, except the presence of gas chambers. [...] Devoted for the most part, by the cumulative impact of the exhibit, to photographs of the world of the concentration camp, (this exhibit) is literally haunted by the near-total absence of photographs relating to the extermination program [...]. If seeing is believing, how then does one make the admission that where the Shoah is concerned it is precisely [the tell-tale] images we are [almost] completely without.*

The second comments came from Holocaust fabulist Alain Finkelkraut, who was quoted as remarking:

> *There is a project being developed in France that seriously*

risks helping [Holocaust] deniers climb out of their holes: despite all the warnings from the most serious folk, the plan will in effect give students a specific course on the Holocaust, [but] apart from any history class. If we create a Shoah [Holocaust] catechism, it might allow [Holocaust] denial to rebound. Since everything cast as holy dogma sets itself up to be profaned.

Of course, to veteran revisionists the baby-steps of Messrs. Mandelbaum and Finkelkraut are likely to cause impatience, however, bearing in mind the atmosphere of criminalization and persecution that reigns on the European continent, such concessions are extraordinary. Indeed, Dr. Faurisson himself attended the exhibit that has inspired the depression of Monsieur Mandelbaum, and noted the following:

On arriving at the thirtieth and last display panel, [the visitor] will note that revisionism is no longer called "négationnisme" but by its true name, and will observe that an unexpected tribute is rendered to a few French revisionists. At the top, he will read: "From the late 1940s, it was in France that there appeared the first revisionist publications, attempting to deny or to distort the Holocaust: the first works were by Maurice Bardèche and Paul Rassinier. Since then, revisionism has become a worldwide phenomenon of French predominance, under the stimulus, notably, of Robert Faurisson.

Dr. Faurisson deserves much of the credit for revisionism's progress in France and elsewhere. But there are others who are contributing as well. Just before the Holocaust Day celebrations, the intrepid Jean Plantin, who was arrested, imprisoned, fined and personally plundered for publishing the journal *Akribeia* in 2000, managed to publish the first volume of his new *Etudes revisionnistes*, a handsome new series which included in the first 500 page volume extensive writings by Robert Faurisson, Juergen Graf, and several chapters from Samuel Crowell's *The Gas Chamber of Sherlock Holmes*, in French translation.

Conclusion

It seems clear that the public consciousness of the Holocaust is beginning to change. One indication is that the coverage appears more episodic than before. Instead of continuous day by day exposure, the subject is being brought up only in spasmodic outbursts of propaganda. Yet even the propaganda, as we have seen in the case of Yehuda Bauer and the French journalists, does not carry the same conviction as before.

Meanwhile, broader public approaches do not seem to be taking root. One indication is the tepid response to International Holocaust Day celebrations. Another was the failure of the TV miniseries "Haven", which was set for the February television sweeps: it failed, and was described in the entertainment press as a "low-rated and older-skewing special." A further indication came with the publication of a book that attempted to argue for IBM's "role" in the Holocaust, by providing punch cards to the Nazis. Although it was front-paged in several dailies, the story largely disappeared from the radar, along with the suit filed the following day demanding "reparations" from the computer firm. Could it be that even the media is beginning to concede that there has been too much Holocaust?

These failures are no cause for complacency: rather, they indicate a need for greater vigilance and an energetic dissemination of information. In this respect it is important to note that CODOH's web presence remains vital, and continues to rack up Internet accesses at a rate 50% higher than a year or two ago. Still, even as we witness the unraveling of the Holocaust Leviathan, we can expect it to be promoted ever more extravagantly, if less consistently, and with less restraint and more damage to itself. For example, just days after noting the plaque in the French exhibit, Dr. Faurisson was subjected to an outrageous search and interrogation by members of France's Holocaust Police.

To counteract these assaults we need to continue to offer our alternative view to all who will listen, so that the experts who today are beginning to express doubts about what they have promoted for so long, will tomorrow come out into the sunshine and declare their agreement with the main tenets of revisionist theory.

THE CAMPUS PROJET

For reasons explained below (see: Other Stuff, page eight) I have been "on the road" the past couple months. I am unable to report substantial new work on the Campus Project. Nevertheless, there is interesting news to report about revisionism on campus.

U WASHINGTON. Under a head reading "Speaker Heralds Personal Victory over Holocaust Revisionists," the UW *Daily* reported (19 January) that "Dr. [Deborah] Lipstadt speaks to a crowd of more than 300 in Kane Hall about how denying the Holocaust took place is harmful to society."

The Daily reporter went on to note that "Despite having to shoulder the burden of proof, Lipstadt won a decisive victory over Irving, a victory that he and his supporters still do not seem to accept.

"Irving's supporters claiming to be from Student Revisionist Resources passed out revisionist literature and held signs outside the hall supporting Irving.

"Neil Camberly, claiming to be a UW biology major who knows Irving personally, held a sign reading, 'Irving

Defeated? Yeah. Right. Read the Transcripts.'

"Mercer Island resident John Friedmann, who was born in Germany, confronted Camberly outside the hall. 'If the Holocaust didn't take place, what happened to my parents and grandparents?' said Friedmann.

"Camberly responded that they had simply died of starvation or typhoid. Friedmann then simply shook his head and went inside to the presentation.

"The crowd was made up of all ages including many elderly Jewish people."

ON THE OTHER HAND: I received a message from Neil Camberly via e-mail stating: "The protest of Deborah's lecture was a great success.

"Nobody in attendance was without a copy of the tri-fold pamphlet David Irving made available to us, and nobody missed our large, well-put together fluorescent yellow pickets. I designed the layout using Adobe Photoshop 6.0. Wait till you see the photos. I think we came across brilliantly. All who showed up on our side were extremely presentable and impressively behaved.

"I alone spoke to the press, and other than the Website referrals (namely, the sites of David Irving, CODOH, and IHR, we were focused on the extremely complicated nature of the issue at hand. The only photos the press got were of signs of the above Websites, particularly that of David Irving."

We have a packet of information printed out from the Student Revisionist Resources Website in our **SR** Catalog. The packet relates in substantial detail how Camberly and others in the group jousted for months with State U faculty and administration to keep their Website alive and kicking. The packet is listed as: SRRS 100. 45 pages. Plastic cover. $10.

SONOMA STATE U (CA)

(enrollment 4,300). The SNU *Star* has finally confirmed that it ran the "Gas Chamber Proof?" ad on 12 December. I'd thought we'd lost this one, as the *Star's* ad rep did not return my phone calls. But 12 December issue of the paper before me. The photo with the fake smoke is very poorly reproduced. On the same page where the ad appears the *Star* ran an article headed "Holocaust Studies Has Important Mission." It's a straightforward article by a student reporter telling how the SSU Holocaust Studies Center was founded in 1987 by a professor John Steiner. The timing of the article and its placement need no explanation.

U WISCONSIN-MARATHON

. The UWM *Forum* ran our "Gas Chamber Proof?" ad on 30 January. The photo with the fake smoke is reproduced moderately well. The ad is one-half page, and along side it is a half-page article by Jeff Leigh. Assistant Professor of History at UWM. It is headlined: "Holocaust Ad Needs More Explanation Than What It Offers." I agree. But then an ad by definition is not a scholarly paper.

Professor Leigh's article is critical of the ad (no surprise) and is the expression of a careful mind. It looks like he called the Simon Wiesenthal Center, from which we downloaded the photo from their Website showing the faked smoke being emitted from a crematoria which is not visible in the photo. He (carelessly) accepts at face value the Simon Wiesenthal Center's explanation that the fake smoke in the photo was the result of a "dirt smudge." Would the SWC not tell the truth about such a matter?

CAPTIAN AMERICA AND THE GASSING OF THE USA

Richard Widmann

Growing up I was an avid comic book collector. I was going through a few of these tonight when one particularly caught my eye. It was a copy of "Fantasy Masterpieces" No. 5 from 1966. Fantasy Masterpieces was an oversized comic that reprinted older comics. The story that caught my eye was Captain America in "Killers of the Bund." This story originally appeared in Captain America No. 5 in July 1941. Throughout issue No. 5 Captain America (for those who don't know him, he is donned in red, white, and blue with a star on his chest and stripes running down his waist -- what American kid, didn't love Captain America?) fights Japs and Nazis (ahh... but several months before Pearl Harbor!).

In "Killers of the Bund" all Bund members are wearing typical Brown shirt attire with Swastika armbands and Swastika emblems on the front of their caps. The Germans, identified as Nazis, have such names as Herr Shnitzel and train at a "sinister bund camp" called "Camp Reichland."

The story begins, "For months the Fifth Column element in America was spreading terror throughout the Nation—the enemies of Democracy had been beating up innocent people who refused to join their ranks and destroying their homes—finally the mighty Captain America, and his daredevil pal, Bucky, decided to take a hand and wipe out the dogs of Dictatorship!"

The story line is that the Nazi / Bund members beat up German-Americans who refuse to join the Bund, and Captain America goes to Camp Reichland to beat the heck out of the Nazis. Somehow the Bund gets the upper hand and captures Captain America. Here is the actual text. Note of course the Gas references (again July 1941). (Note also the vile anti-Germanism that was rampant throughout the US at the time).

"Ve haff Captain America, Herr Commandant! Ve Sprayed der sleeping gas on him und he iss unconscious!"

"Dat's Goot!"

[In the Nazi Guardhouse]

[Captain America]: "Wow! What hit me?"

"A sleeping Gas of our own invention, Herr Captain!"

[CA]: "Why you—"

"Vun more move like dot und ve shoot!"

[CA]: "What do you birds intend doing with me?"

"I'll tell Herr Captain! Ve're going to amuse you, Captain America—Take him outzide, Guards! In one minute, Captain, you vill bodder us no more! Der boys in back of me are out for target practice und—"

[CA]: "-- Und I'm Der target! I get it!"

"I think you'll be interested to know dot after you're dead, ve are going to spray der entire zity mit zleep gas und den capture it. Ve vill den avait der Feuhrer's [sic] invasion."

Infuriated by the commandant's statements, Captain America charges the Nazis like a runaway train—

"Kvick! To der planes! Spray der city mit gas. Hurry! Before dot vun man army breaks loose!"

[A large fight in planes breaks out with Captain America referring to the Bund members as "Rats" and "Ratzi"s. Several die as their planes explode or they are thrown from their planes by Captain America. Cap lands on the planes (of course bedecked with swastikas on the tail and the fuselage)

[CA:] :That takes care of their gas attack! Now I think I'll return and settle with those birds once and for all!"

[For those who care, the story ends as a local militia shows up and beats the heck out of the Nazis with the help of Captain America and Bucky—I kid you not about the militia!]

The End—

In short, in July 1941, German Bund members, aka Brownshirts aka Nazis aka Ratzis, are plotting to take over the USA by dropping Gas on our cities and awaiting orders from the Fuehrer. I am sure that there were plenty more stories like this one. We took the propaganda hook line and sinker -- before war was ever declared!

The View from My House

Audrey Jones

[This was to have been printed in this issue of Smith's Report, *all right, but this issue was to have been mailed before the end of January. At this time, talk of New Year's might seem a bit dated, but it's a good story and gives you a little more background on how we {now Audrey alone – see below} have to operate in Baja.]*

Life in Mexico is very different from life in the States. Up here on the hill we have our own underground reservoir that holds roughly 2,000 gallons of non-potable water. The water is delivered by small tanker style trucks that bounce along the dirt roads from dawn 'til dusk, filling everything from reservoirs to 50-gallon drums for household use. That's our water system.

As for gas for cooking and heating the bath water, that's supplied in tanks, which are hooked up in front of our house. When the tank runs out of gas the gas truck comes bouncing along and replaces the empty tank with a full tank and then we run around the house re-lighting all the pilots. All of this took some getting used to in the beginning, but it's not as much of a bother as it used to be. Usually.

Over the holidays and around New Year's we had a series of storms. I had read the weather report and knew that they were coming, so I went to the store and stocked up on all the things that we would need to get by for a week or so. For those of you who know what it's like to get snowed in, imagine being mudded in. These roads here on the hill turn to deep, mucky glue after the first couple rains. Then, when the soil is saturated, the water sits atop the mud cutting off all contact between the tires and the "road." It's like trying to drive on black ice. The big problem is that you can't spread salt on the roads or bring in a mud plow. You just have to wait for the rains to stop and for the roads to dry. That's why we've learned to stock up on the essentials at just the hint of coming rains.

By now you're probably getting a drift of how we spent our New Year's vacation. First thing we ran out of was gas. The more affluent have a back up tank, but we aren't that affluent yet, so I had to cook on the hot plate that I generally use only for heating tea. You probably have some idea how long it takes to cook a pot of beans on low heat. Ha, ha! We ate nearly raw fried potatoes and scrambled eggs one night. And of course, with the cold wind and the rain, no one wanted to take a cold bath or shower, so we stayed wrapped in layers of clothing without bathing for three days.

Finally, on the third day, the sun came out. Within a matter of hours we could drive on the road. I'm getting to be pretty good at it, actually. It's much like being a revisionist. You have to gun the engine to climb the hills, holding the steering wheel tight to stay on track. Going downhill you have to ride the brakes slightly to make sure that you don't slide off into a gully or hit a telephone pole. Going around slick, mucky curves is the biggest challenge, trying to keep the tail from wagging the dog and spinning out.

We called the gas company and before noon we had gas again, ran around lighting the pilots and everyone was looking forward to hot showers. While we were waiting for the water to heat someone in the family

flushed the toilet. My dad and I were out on the front porch, enjoying the sunshine, when we realized that the water pump was running continuously. Dad ran to unplug it, then looked in the reservoir. We were out of water.

We called the water delivery guys and they said that they would send a truck right away. An hour passed and we called again, and again they said they'd send a truck. Another hour passed and Dad took the boys (who are fluent in Spanish) to the well where the trucks load the water. One of the drivers sheepishly said that no one wanted to come into our neighborhood because they were afraid their truck would get stuck. My two boys, both equally grungy and desiring a shower, finally convinced the driver that the road was passable and about 4:30 that afternoon we finally had both gas and water.

So what does any of this have to do with Smith or revisionism? Plenty. During this time CODOH still managed to send out two massive emails (each time to more than 1,700 editors, student editors, columnists, feature writers, etc.). The first included an essay written by Robert Faurisson, "Black November." The article recounted the misfortunes of persecuted revisionists during November 2000. The second email, entitled "In Germany, The Truth is No Defense," included an article written by MacKenzie Paine. That article is going to be published in the March issue of a periodical that has 40,000 readers.

It could rain here for forty days and forty nights, but so long as the Internet is kept free, we can stay in the fight -- full throttle and hands tight on the wheel.

OTHER STUFF

Everyone has a story. Have I said that before? Paloma, our fourteen-year-old, took sick last summer and couldn't shake it. She took a real nose dive in December, we grew increasingly dissatisfied with the treatment we were getting for her in Baja, and at the end of January I packed her up and drove her north. We went to a friend's house in Marin county first, a beautiful part of California north of the San Francisco Bay. The necessary medical facilities were available, but it took only a few days for me to learn that Marin county is simply too expensive for someone with my income. That was when a light went on and I realized that the thing to do was to return to Visalia, the town we left four years ago. It's in the middle of the San Joaquin Valley in Central California, we have friends here, the medical services are good, and then I had no choice. When you have no choice, or only one choice, it's easy to make a decision.

We have been staying with friends in Visalia, a mother and her fifteen-year-old son. Paloma is beginning to receive the care she needs. She is enrolled in the local high school, at the same campus where her sister Magaly attended and graduated from in 1991. These two simple procedures took more time than I would have thought they would. The radiator went out on the car ($300), then the water pump ($400). It was very cold for a week or so, now it's rained for a week. I hadn't rented an apartment for so many years that I had forgotten what a bother it can be.

Irene, our wife and mother, remains in our house in Baja, for which we are going to have to forge ahead and finish the cabinetry and so on so that we can rent it and Irene can come up here. It may take six months. Meanwhile, I've been working (a little) on a makeshift table in the living room of our friend's apartment.

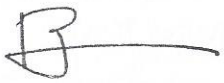
The move to Visalia has separated Audrey and I. While we still communicate via the Internet, she can no longer take care of things for me, no longer network with you. This is a big loss for all of us. I will have to find someone here to replace Audrey. No one can really replace her, but I will find someone to do that part of the office work she did for me the last year and a half. At the same time, Audrey will continue to work with me on the Campus Project, the distribution of opinion pieces via e-mail, and other promotional work. We're going to have to reinvent our working relationship.

By coincidence, Jeff, our friend's son, is a fifteen-year-old who is computer literate and very smart and well organized. He's looking for a way to make some income. I need one person to take care of my mailing lists, orders and so on. He would rather work on a computer and do some shipping than work at McDonalds. He is already working on the back orders from our Catalog, and we have we have been shipping orders for four days now, a few of which date back to December. He's using Audrey's old office computer, which contains all our mailing lists.

So – for the second month in a row *Smith's Report* is late. There are reasons, as you see. I will try to cut ten days off the schedule for each succeeding issue until we get back on schedule.

Thanks for your patience, and thanks for your support.

There's no one else.



Bradley

NEW ADDRESS

Smith's Report

is produced by
Committee for Open Debate on the Holocaust (CODOH)

For your contribution of $29
you will receive eleven issues of
Smith's Report
Canada and Mexico $35
Overseas $39

All checks and correspondence to

Bradley R. Smith
Post Office Box 3296
Visalia, California 93278

E-mail: codohmail @aol.com

On the Internet: www codoh com